

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, JUNE 3, 1852.

The British Parliament is as tenacious of its holidays as a schoolboy. Whatever may be the press of business, Easter and Whit Sunday each have their week's recess, and the Derby day at Epsom will soon assume a prescriptive right to cause an annual hiatus in the course of British legislation. We are far from thinking this wrong; on the contrary, we are certain that the heated atmosphere and the protracted night sessions of the House of Commons render such occasional alternations of rest and labor necessary. Whatever may be the delays and defects inherent in all human action, particularly when that action depends upon the union of a considerable number of persons—and British legislation has, we are fully assured, its full share of these short-comings—yet we think that the House of Commons, considering the wide sphere of action it is called upon to occupy, the number of conflicting interests it has to attend to, the jealous but highly useful supervision to which its proceedings are liable, the Argus eyes of a perfectly free and always "wide-awake" press, and the strict accountability to which a majority of the members are subjected—we say, considering all these things, directly tending to deliberation and caution, that the House of Commons goes through as much business, and does that business as well, as any other deliberative body in the civilized world. Parliament adjourned for the Whitsunday recess from last Friday to this day, (Thursday), having decided that a final debate shall take place upon the Maynooth question on Friday. According to present arrangement, the Queen and Court will leave for Scotland on Tuesday, the 22d of June. We may, therefore, take it for granted that Parliament will be prorogued, preliminary to a dissolution, not later than the 21st instant. The general election will consequently be expected to take place in July. Those members of the House of Commons who are candidates for re-election are occupying the Whitsunday recess with canvassing those who wish to become or to continue to be their constituents. The newspapers are busy with strong opinions and long dissertations upon the merits and weaknesses of the existing administration. The *Economist* runs a very *bona fide* and searching parallel between the opinions of Lord Derby out of power, or holding subordinate office, and the conduct of the noble Premier now he is installed as a leader:

"All his previous life," says the *Economist*, "Lord Derby has prided himself on getting the political opinions of the people at defiance. Now he refers his future policy entirely to the constituency. Will the constituents be able to utter a disapproving opinion in that part of the empire. Sir P. Peel complies with public opinion when he repels the corn laws; and when Lord Derby seconded from him it was because he would not submit to public opinion; and ever since, whilst out of office, he has been fighting against it. Now he is Prime Minister, and clothed with the Queen's authority, when, as a statesman, he should give effect to his own well-weighed convictions, and make his knowledge the basis of the nation's policy—for which purpose, in fact, he has been placed in authority—he declines, and calls upon the constituencies to decide what he is to do."

Lord Derby has already very much lowered the authority of Government; he has contradicted all popular delusions, one of which is to ascribe to men in office a comprehensive view of all the national interests, and an opinion far more deserving of public deference than the opinions of any private individuals. Possessing all the secrets of State, they are masters of all the reasons which have heretofore determined our policy to be superior to another. "But Lord Derby informs the public that they 'know better than the Minister what is most for the national welfare, and as they decide so will he act.' Now, this is a very ad *capitulum* argument; it is a direct appeal to that democracy which Lord Derby has always affected to despise, and whose power, he said only a week since, and perhaps said rightly, ought to be checked. This argument would be correctly applied if applied to a people and a form of Government like yours, and a country situated as the United States is, but it is entirely out of place here, and particularly so at the present moment. The *Inquirer* says:

"The Derby Cabinet continues to afford abundant materials for speculation as to its future conduct. The position of the Premier in the upper House is certainly by no means an enviable one. Besides the suspicious brood of true Protectionists sitting assiduously behind the Treasury Benches, watching every syllable that may fall from the lips of the Protectionist leader, with much fear and little hope that it will contain any reassuring statements on their part subject, Lord Derby has to run the gauntlet of a thick phalanx of open enemies, watching with the intensest care, and with the most unflinching determination of placing him more completely in the wrong in the eyes of the country, or of diminishing in any degree the attachment of his less fanatical supporters. Earl Grey, if not of great service to his country on the Ministerial Benches, acts the early opposition leader *com amore*. The followers of the late Sir R. Peel are naturally, by the force of circumstances, disposed to the powers that be, and prone to mischief. Among all these parties Lord Derby leads a sorry political life. Not the least annoying, we should think, of the circumstances attending his present position, is the foolish habit into which his followers have fallen, of talking about his spoliations and chivalrous disposition. A species of chivalry character in these degenerate days is regarded with suspicion, and this suspicion has developed itself in the House of Lords in a perfect shower of reasonable and unreasonable questions, all of which the 'chivalrous' Premier is expected to answer without reserve. We cannot say that Lord Derby has answered very satisfactorily the questions which have been put to him. There is a want of consistency and decision in his replies which injures him much in public estimation. He fluctuates too much from day to day. He either says too much or too little. If he really wishes to propose to the new Parliament a return to protection, he said far too much in the House the other night for a political statesman, when he declared that he did not anticipate a large majority against free trade as the result of the general election. If he has no intention of proposing any such return, he said too little for an honest man, when he qualified his assertion by a vague reference to a contingency which might give to such a proposal a chance of success."

Gold and Emigration are at present the great subjects of public attention, the former being, in more senses than one, the great impetus of the latter. To add to the excitement, we have this week had rumors of gold having been found in Fifehire, Scotland. This, however, is not yet either confirmed or denied. The *Mining Journal* is also giving accounts of gold mines formerly worked in Devonshire. In 1844 a license was granted to Nicholas Wake, a priest, "to dig for gold and silver, paying titles to the Church, and one-sixth to the King." In 1405 the Prior of Filton was appointed "controller" over the gold mines in Devonshire. Filton is only fourteen miles from North Molton, where gold is said to have been lately discovered. There is a common report in the neighborhood that the "old men" who worked for copper "had a way of getting gold out of it," and a general tradition exists that many of the small properties in the neighborhood were purchased with the gold found in the adjoining streams and valleys. However, the question of gold in Devonshire will soon be tested. A company is formed, and will get into full working without delay; a full complement of miners is engaged, and within a month the old workings will be made good, so that there will be little suspense in the matter. But, turning from possibilities and probabilities to facts, we have to submit the following statistics, which show (on an approximate calculation) the annual production of gold and silver in 1801, according to Baron Humboldt, that of 1846, two years before the discovery of the California gold deposits; and that of 1850, two years after their discovery:

	1801.	1846.	1850.
North and South America.....	£2,166,357	£1,801,560	£18,941,989
Europe, Africa, and Asia.....	250,593	4,545,192	5,812,583
Total produce.....	2,416,950	5,846,752	18,954,572
North and South America.....	£7,082,898	£5,261,619	£7,209,894
Europe, Africa, and Asia.....	652,883	1,254,806	1,628,992
Total produce.....	7,735,076	6,516,425	8,788,416

The aggregate value of the precious metals produced at the three periods is as follows: 1801. 1846. 1850. North and South America..... £2,166,357 £1,801,560 £18,941,989 Europe, Africa, and Asia..... 250,593 4,545,192 5,812,583 Total..... 2,416,950 5,846,752 18,954,572 The above is exclusive of China and Japan, which produce large quantities, the amount of which is quite unknown to Europeans. These tables, imperfect although they must be, will suffice to show that the product of the gold in the world has largely increased during the last few years. It further appears that, as respects quantity, it has risen from 114,674 pounds in 1846 to 365,950 pounds in 1850, or at the rate of 219 per cent.; whilst silver has only increased from 1,979,084 pounds in 1846 to 2,663,386 pounds in 1850, or at the rate of 34.5 per cent.; the former metal having increased 48.8 per cent. per annum, the latter only 6.9 per cent. per annum. The gold great part of the increase in silver is in Mexico. The gold produced in America in 1801, 1846, and 1850 was 46,331, 25,000, and 261,781 pounds respectively. The silver at the three periods was 2,131,770, 1,504,431, and 2,098,848 pounds respectively. The proportion of gold to silver was therefore as 1 to 46 in 1801, as 1 to 62 in 1846, and as 1 to 85 in 1850. The gold and silver produced in the whole world, excepting China and Japan, was as follows: 1 to 45 in 1801, 1 to 17 in 1846, and 1 to 7 in 1850. The produce of gold in 1851, reckoning £17,840,000 for California and £1,000,000 for Australia, is estimated as £25,000,000; the value of the silver £9,008,900; total precious metals produced in 1851, £34,008,900. The produce for 1852, estimating California at £21,042,000 and Australia at £2,000,000, is calculated at £23,042,000; the silver is estimated at £9,234,122. The total value of the precious metals to be produced in 1852 is estimated, therefore, at £32,276,122. The produce of silver is estimated to increase at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum.

	Great Britain.	France.	United States.	Total.
Annual average 1800 to 1850.....	21,700,000	1,200,000	55,000	23,000,000
Colored in 1848.....	2,431,999	1,254,472	180,500	4,472,971
Do. 1849.....	2,177,000	1,088,225	1,475,158	4,740,383
Do. 1850.....	1,491,000	3,407,001	6,082,654	11,080,654
Do. 1851.....	1,500,000	10,077,252	12,019,000	23,596,252

The coinage in Great Britain for 1851 is estimated, the returns having been made at present for only ten months. The annual consumption of the precious metals during the year is estimated at £6,500,000, of which about £2,500,000 is supposed to be gold, making £26,500,000 consumed in coinage and the fine arts, and leaving no less than £7,000,000 of gold annually accumulating, for which no present use is found.

The bullion in three of the principal banks in the world, at the nearest corresponding periods of 1848 and 1852, was as follows:

	Bank of England.	Bank of France.	Bank of New York.	Total.
1848.....	£12,826,108	3,534,165	1,404,125	17,764,398
1852.....	20,251,087	23,506,204	2,029,448	45,786,689

Increase in the four years..... £7,424,579

The following is the estimated produce of the precious metals in 1801, 1846, 1850, and 1851, and the probable amount of 1852:

	1801.....	1846.....	1850.....	1852.....
Gold, tons, silver, tons.	1801.....	19 856..	or 1 lb. of gold to 45 lbs. of silver.	
1846.....	42 727..	do	17	do
1850.....	134 978..	do	7	do
1851.....	180 1,002..	do	5	do
1852.....	242 1,027..	do	4	do

Although 242 tons is an increase of no less than twelve times the quantity produced at the beginning of the century, a quantity which is fraught with the mightiest consequences to society, yet, as respects bulk, it sinks into relative insignificance; for, if it were melted into bars, a closet nine feet high, eight feet long, and eight feet broad would hold all the iron that is now annually smelted in Great Britain.

We will add, in conclusion to our "Golden Legend"—for, upon reading over what we have written, it looks more like a legend than a fact, although we have taken all our figures from good authorities—a paragraph of two which we are sorry to find in the *Mining Journal* of May 20th:

"The announcement of the difficulty experienced in obtaining the location conditionally purchased by the *Nouveau Monde Company*, and the consequent abandonment of that locality by their superintendent, together with the doubts as to Col. Farnsworth's title, and the silence observed with regard to the disputed lease in question, between that gentleman and Mr. T. D. SARGENT, combined with the doubtful position of the *Agua Fria Company*, has in a great measure tended to paralyze speculation in that quarter."

The Directors of the Carson's Creek Mining Company offer for sale the specimen of gold creek raised at Carson's creek, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851. It weighs nearly 104 pounds, and is supposed to be the richest piece of gold ore existing in the world; it certainly is the finest ever brought into England. It is offered as a valuable and interesting geological specimen, and will probably be purchased by some museum. Four pieces of ore from the same mines, weighing together 203 oz. 9 dwts. 13 gr., have been smelted, and produced 117 oz. 11 dwts. 9 gr. of gold, for which the company received £445 15s. 5d. If the large lump prove equally rich, it is worth about £2,750.

The emigration impulse is increasing in intensity every day, and now affects classes of persons who were perfectly uninfused by it a month ago. The emigration office in Park street, Westminster, is literally besieged by applicants anxious to procure a passage to Australia. Except in times of great political excitement, the neighborhood has never been so crowded. The emigration companies are about dispatching four ships, two to Melbourne, one to Geelong, and one to Adelaide. Thirty vessels, with an aggregate of 28,000 tons, are laid on in London for passages and goods to different ports in Australia; and there are fifteen vessels of 14,500 tons now loading at Liverpool. Every ship which sails is filled with emigrants. The first steamer of the Australian Mail Company left London on the 1st instant with 162 passengers; forty-eight of whom were first class. She also takes out £250,000 in sovereigns to buy gold with, in dust or bars. Surely the Government will establish a mint in Australia before long, to save all this risk of shipment and reshipment. The vessel now gone out is a screw steamer of 1,400 tons. The transition from gold to banks is a very easy and natural one. The returns of the Bank of England show that the bullion now held in that institution has increased to £20,628,734, being an addition of £323,828 during the week; the circulation has diminished £365,878, and is now £21,296,445. The unemployed fund is £18,332,289. Consols have again not only reached par, but they have at times nearly touched 101. There is an undoubted plethora of money, and the bank has been loaning money for a twelve month to railway companies, at 24 per cent. The *Morning Herald*, the organ of the Derby administration, says:

"With consols actually bought at 100 for the June account, and at less for money, in the absence of all speculation, and purely owing to the public demand for investment, it would seem to be reserved for the good fortune of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to realize the dreams of some of his predecessors in a reduction of the three per cents. into a two-and-a-half per cent. stock. It would, doubtless, be a mighty affair to deal with, considering that hundreds of millions of debt are concerned in the issue; but when banks and capitalists are actually in a state of particular distress, and pauperism, and that money is hawking about the market at two per cent. per annum, with very few people of any responsibility who will pay as much for it, there ceases to be any absolute impossibility in the case."

has converted, by "a grand operation of State," the shillings of its creditors into sixpences, and paving the way for the extinguishment of these smaller coins too. Respecting Austria we will say nothing, but a terrible tale could be told of her transgressions in pecuniary matters. We make these statements on the authority of the *Times*, and do not vouch for their truth; but, if they be only half true, there is abundant reason for John Bull to be cautious.

The corn market has been very shortly supplied, and wheat advanced 1s. per quarter on Monday, and maintained its price yesterday both at Mark Lane and at Liverpool.

The Economist gives a detailed statement of the national character of the vessels which entered into and cleared out from the United States during the year which ended on 30th June, 1851, taken from your annual report of commerce and navigation. We offer a very brief summary of this, showing the immense traffic which is carried on between the United States and Great Britain:

	Entered in. Cleared out.	Tons.	1,559,889	1,552,170
British.....	109,108	109,108	109,108	109,108
Hanseatic.....	62,686	62,686	62,686	62,686
Spanish.....	44,502	44,502	44,502	44,502
French.....	25,232	25,232	25,232	25,232
Dutch.....	21,708	21,708	21,708	21,708
All the rest of the world, no one country equaling 20,000 tons.....	115,876	115,876	115,876	115,876
Total.....	1,939,091	1,939,091	1,939,091	1,939,091

Thus eighty per cent. of all the foreign shipping which enters your ports belongs to this country. Some of the opponents to the repeal of the navigation laws grumble at finding American vessels entering British ports with cargoes from other foreign countries; but they ought to rejoice in their repeal, when they find from your annual report of commerce and navigation that, by your concession of corresponding privileges, no fewer than 585 British vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 107,459, found employment between foreign countries and the United States, from which trade they were before excluded. Another fact is, that under existing arrangements, the American ships employed in the British home trade represent eighteen per cent. of British shipping so employed, and British shipping employed in the trades of the United States represent no less than fifty per cent. of the American shipping so employed.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week are in general very favorable. At Manchester business is somewhat checked by the excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, but every thing gives evidence of an extensive demand. Business is brisk at Birmingham. There are also large transactions at an advanced price in the iron trade. An average business is doing in the woollen districts, and the Irish linen-market is also well maintained. Cotton is steady, and the prices of all the leading articles of colonial produce well maintained.

The only theatrical news is that the performance of the German plays has commenced at the St. James theatre. Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended on the first night, and the success was complete.

There is a good deal which is new in subjects connected with literature and science, but not many noticeable new books. Dr. Knox has indulged a somewhat eccentric taste for biographical comparison, by publishing a treatise called *Great Artists and Great Anatomists*, in which such names and such careers as those of Raffaele and Cuvier are made to run side by side. Mr. PETER CUNNINGHAM has published an interesting volume entitled *Turner and his Works*, comprising a memoir of the great artist, specimens of his works strikingly engraved in mezzotint, and critical remarks upon his principles of painting. Mr. LEON LEVI has completed his important treatise on *Commercial Law, its Principles and Administration*; and Mr. OLIPHANT has published a *Journey to Katmandu*, with a history of JUNG BAHADUR, who visited England in 1850, which proves the Nepalese Chieftain to be the greatest assassin and probably the most unprincipled ruffian now living; and this is the man who visited England and France, clothed with Asiatic splendor, and glittering with jewels, who was feted by royalty, and the lion of the season! The *Gentleman's Magazine* for this month, in noticing the *Life and Letters of Judge STOKY*, edited by his son, says:

"We really long for the time (may it come soon!) when a life of the good and great Judge STOKY will be published in as readable and as reasonable a form as those of Fowell Buxton or of Francis Horner. It is the world's business to know such men, and it should be the bookseller's business to let them be known. We have no objection to the legal details which lawyers may deem needless to their comprehension of Judge STOKY's views on any question of difficulty; but very many of them might be omitted for ordinary readers, and the character would stand out still, as it ought, the model of a sound, wise lawyer. Judge STOKY's professional career was indeed something morally grand. There can be no doubt that he loved the law, because he saw in it the principle of divine order. Wrong doing, disorders of all sorts, were evils which he felt it his duty to repress and set right, as a man and a member of the community of men, and also as amenable himself to the rules of justice and equity. He was not on, keeping his noble conscience free from sophistication, and thus it was that his heart was so perpetually cheerful, gay, and child-like. He seems to have grown old in his profession without acquiring the least tincture of hardness or severity; tolerant, merciful, and when most firm, still never forgetting the object of his charity. Such a man was necessarily the object of almost unbounded regard and reliance; and it is no wonder that he is so dear to England as to America."

The late disputes between the publishers and the retail booksellers has led to a good deal of book-selling statistics being published. Among other items we find that there are one thousand booksellers of all classes in London; and two thousand six hundred and fifty-one in all Germany, of whom two thousand two hundred are retailers and four hundred and fifty publishers and wholesale dealers. There are thirty-six booksellers in Frankfurt, fifty-six in Stuttgart, fifty-two in Vienna, one hundred and twenty-nine in Berlin, and one hundred and forty-five in Leipzig. Connected with book selling is book reading. The returns of the British Museum for 1851 show that seventy-eight thousand four hundred and nineteen persons, or two hundred and sixty-nine for each of the two hundred and ninety-two days on which the reading rooms were open during the year, visited the Museum, and that four hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-one books were consulted, or one thousand four hundred and fifty-five daily. According to these figures, each of the visitors on every day consulted at least five books. This is a high calculation, but it may be correct. Bibliomania still rages occasionally very strongly in London, as was proved during last month at the sale of the library of Mr. UTTERSON, a member of the Roxburgh Club. "Scott's Discovery of Witcraft" sold for £500; a collection of old ballads for £104 10s.; Caxton's *History of Troy*, wanting fifty leaves, sold for £55; the original manuscript of Scott's *Peverell of the Peak* sold for £44; Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, first edition, imperfect, sold for £30 5s.; *Valentine and Orson*, printed by W. Asplande, and supposed to be unique, sold for £45; Spencer's *Amoretti*, 1695, sold for £27 10s., &c. &c. Money is indeed plentiful in England, and it is better spent in the purchase of rare and choice books than in horsing or gambling.

The submarine telegraph has been successfully opened between Holyhead and Dublin; the wire is seventy miles long, and was put down in eighteen hours. Three other lines are in progress between England and Ireland. The next submarine telegraph which will be completed is the one between England and Belgium, viz Ostend. An electric telegraph is about being constructed from the Spanish States across the Spignen into Switzerland. Thus the Alps are to be no barrier to the "thought-flash." While upon the subject of international communication, we may mention that there are now two thousand miles of railway in operation in France, and as much more to be completed in four years. Portugal is also beginning to think of railways, and it is high time she did so, for by them Lisbon, which is now without the circle of quick communication, might be brought within sixteen hours of Madrid, forty-three of Paris, fifty-three of Brussels, and fifty-seven of London. Besides the mail steam communication with Australia, which has been commenced, others are about to be established between England and Brazil, and Valparaiso. A survey is making to find the best route and coaling stations among the islands in the Pacific for steamers from the Isthmus to Sydney. Among the do-

mestic schemes for the employment of steam, may be mentioned one for conveying coal from Newcastle, &c. to London, in steam colliers, which, by short and regular passages, will compete successfully, it is thought, with railways. We have just met with an additional item respecting gold. Dr. BARTY, now travelling in Africa, writes home that gold has been found in two rivers which flow into Lake Tschad, and that the mountains around the lake abound with it.

We had indulged a hope that the barbaric habit of duelling had grown obsolete in England. Col. BOMLEY and Mr. SMYTH, the members of Parliament for Canterbury, have thought fit, however, to perpetrate a harmless revival of it. Yet, although the duel was a harmless one, we think the honorable members will feel the effects of it should they present themselves for re-election at Canterbury, since a large body of the electors have decided that no man who abets or sanctions the custom of duelling is fit to become a legislator. As the two gentlemen are of opposite political opinions, this decision cannot be carped at; and we should not be displeased if it led to the rejection of both. When duelling is utterly banished from Parliament, Parliament will soon banish it from the country.

We have made such a long *omnium gatherum* of things in general at home that we have little room for any thing foreign; and, fortunately, all that there is to be told may be told in a very few short paragraphs. FRANCE is quiet, or at least appears to be so, for we pretend not to look below the surface. Should the rumored fusion of the two branches of the BOURBONS take place, the *Public* (Paris journal) says, the only answer is, "the Empire," and that "the President would be a poison if he witnessed such a conspiracy against him without at once assuming the imperial crown." The Duke de MONTPESSIER is in England. SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and ITALY do not yield even a rumor. Calm, quiet, industrious HOLLAND has had a change of Ministry. We know nothing about the cause, but do not anticipate any change in the peaceable, orderly, and commercial policy of the country. The people of BELGIUM have been warned by an article in the *Paris Constitutionnel*, signed GRANTIER DE CASBIGNAC, that if, on the elections for the Chamber of Deputies, which will take place on the 8th instant, they do not displace the present liberal majority, France will close her ports against their produce. It is also hinted in this article that if the Belgian people knew their own interests, they would desire annexation to France. All this betrays a hankering after Belgium on the part of the President; for the journals are now nothing but the echo of his wishes and opinions. The whole of the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, during his late visit to Vienna and Berlin, has been strongly marked with flattery to the armies of both countries, and a desire to ingratiate himself with the soldiery. This was particularly evident at Berlin, when at the grand banquet the King of Prussia drank the health of the Emperor, the latter responded, "To the welfare of the King of Prussia and his admirable army." Nor does the King of Prussia appear to be backward in expressing this feeling. The King wears the Russian uniform, the Emperor the Prussian one; and the King says the "Emperor is indispensable for the times in which he lives." From NAPLES, where the Grand Dukes of Russia were received with extraordinary honors, to Berlin, where the Emperor defied in person at the head of a regiment of Prussian cuirassiers, the continent is governed literally, or at least symbolically, by officers in Russian uniforms. Never since 1814, when Alexander crossed the Rhine, has the preponderance of Russian influence been so remarkable. The Prussian Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 28th ultimo at Breslau, the capital of Prussian Silesia. The building is about the third part of the size of the one in Hyde Park, and is called a Crystal Palace, but its roof is of slate.

Economy appears to be the order of the day, or rather of the moment, in Austria. The Government declares its intention to regard frugality as an especial duty. Reductions are announced of 2,000,000 florins in the military budget, and a saving of 14,250,000 florins is to be made in the various civil bureaux. No fewer than thirteen statisticians have been dismissed from the Government board of trade. If these men were competent to their position, the Government had better have dismissed a regiment of cavalry. There is not much economy, however, in the order that all the imperial guards and the court-gentlemen are to attend the young Emperor to Pesth, it being his wish to enter Hungary in the most imposing manner, and in all the glitter of military state. This is truly being "penny wise and pound foolish." The proportions of the various religious denominations in Austria are shown by the following calculations. In over 10,000 of the population there are 7,089 Roman Catholics, 787 members of the United Greek, and 844 non-United Greek churches, 577 of the Helvetic, and 548 of the Augsburg Protestant confessions, 190 Jews, and 14 Unitarians. The *Times* has lashed itself into a fury about Kosuth. In a late article he calls the Magyar chief "the eloquent but unprincipled mountebank, whose pretensions have been so thoroughly unmasked in the United States."

SIR HARRY SMITH, the ex-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in England. Some of the Kaffir chiefs had sued for peace before his departure, and he is of opinion that the war has been brought very nearly to a close; but great doubts are felt as to the correctness of this conclusion. Both the colonists and the troops appear to regret Sir Harry's departure. The new Governor, Gen. CATCAIRN, had commenced operations, but nothing can be known as to his success for a mail or two. The Burmese war has opened vigorously and successfully. The city of Martaban was taken by the British troops on the 5th of April, and that of Rangoon on the 14th, with the loss of 17 killed and 140 wounded. This shows the inability of the Asiatics to stand against the soldiers and sailors and warlike appliances of England; but that which follows—"the heat was intense, and cholera was raging among the troops, and a few cases on board the accompanying squadron"—shows us an enemy more deadly than the Burmese, and one before whom the best troops must succumb. The troops of Burmah fled before discipline and valor, but both these admirable qualities avail nothing before the deadly influences of the climate.

"This is a most beautiful country—green forests, trees, and verdure on all sides," says one of the actors in the warlike drama. Yes, that beautiful green tells the story of the damp earth—the burning sun overhead does the rest. Many a score—it may be hundreds or even thousands should the war be prolonged—of brave men will find fever and a sudden grave in "that most beautiful country, all verdure," looking so bright, but being in truth so deadly to all strangers.

JUNE 4.—Parliament re-assembled yesterday; the House of Lords sat only for a short time. In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that, on the solicitation of the Irish members, the debate upon Maynooth was postponed to Tuesday. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the civil estimates. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will state on Monday what course the Government will take in relation to the public business. Notwithstanding the immense amount of business before the House, it is generally believed that Parliament will be dissolved during this month. The *Times* says: "We are authorized and requested on behalf of General CHAMBERLAIN to contradict the assertion that he ever made a proposal to the Provisional Government of 1848 for the military invasion of this country." The foreign news is altogether unimportant.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, 3 o'clock: Consols for cash 100½, account 100½ to 100; bank stock 222. Paris Rente, latest price is yesterday: 4½ per cents. 100½. 15c.; 3 per cents. 77½. 80c.; Bank of France 2,780.

THE GLADE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my farm in Jefferson, known as the "Glade," containing 300 1½ acres cleared, and 100 in timber. The quality of the land is unsurpassed by any in the county of Jefferson. On the tract is a comfortable log dwelling, a well of good water, and a stream running through one end of the farm. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The farm will be shown at any time by Mr. T. A. Lewis, who resides near it, and who will give information as to terms, &c. Application may also be made (postpaid) to Mr. Edward R. Cooke, Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia, or to Mr. Alexander G. Gordon, York Hamilton, Long Island, New York. Jan 3—wpvt

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WASHINGTON.  
"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."  
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.  
THE DEMOCRATIC "PLATFORM."

We have not hitherto been able to account for the vigorous applause bestowed in certain quarters upon the "Platform" Resolutions adopted at the late Democratic National Convention, considering the ostensible adhesion of those Resolutions to the principles of the Compromise. It now turns out that Free-soilism and Denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Law are comprised in the Resolutions adopting the Virginia and Kentucky systems of abstraction of 1798-9! This fact, undoubtedly known to the prime movers of that Platform, but certainly not known to a majority of the Convention by whom the "Platform" was adopted, solves the puzzle. Well may the Richmond Whig, from whose columns the following article is copied, head it "TAKEN IN."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG OF YESTERDAY.  
The Democratic Platform embraces the Kentucky resolutions, as well as those of Virginia. The Charlottesville Advocate copies the second of the Kentucky resolutions, by which it appears that the Fugitive Slave Law is declared to be "altogether void and of no force." The resolutions take the ground that Congress can pass no law to punish any crime not specially enumerated in the Constitution; and as negro-stealing is not so defined, the Fugitive Slave Law is [in effect declared] null and void. We copy from the Advocate:

The second of those celebrated resolutions is in these words: "Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and being silent as a general punishment, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, 'that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people'; therefore, also, the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1793, and entitled 'An act in addition to an act entitled 'an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States'; as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled 'An act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States,' and all other their acts which assume to create new crimes other than those enumerated or mentioned in the Constitution, are altogether void and of no force; and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains, solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory."

This resolution, (says the Advocate,) which is expressly and by name endorsed by the Democratic Convention, declares the fugitive slave law to be "altogether void and of no force," because the crimes which it "creates, defines, and punishes" are not among those which the Constitution delegates to Congress a power to punish, and the resolution emphatically declares that Congress has no power "to create, define, or punish" any crimes not so enumerated in the Constitution. Nor can this dilemma be avoided by saying that the Constitution itself provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves. It undoubtedly does; but it does not make a failure to comply with its provisions a crime; and hence, according to the second of the Kentucky resolutions, Congress has no power to make the aiding and abetting a fugitive slave to effect his escape from the officers of the law, or the resistance of those officers, when in the discharge of their constitutional duty, a crime, or to punish it as such, because no crime is enumerated in the Constitution, and therefore no authority is given to Congress to punish it. This may be called strict construction, and so it is; but the Democrats cannot object to it on that account; and besides, the Supreme Court of the United States has acted upon this view of the matter, and hence arose the urgent necessity for the present law. That Court, relying possibly upon the authority of this very resolution, or at all events arriving at a precisely similar conclusion, declared its opinion that Congress had nothing to do with the rendition of fugitive slaves, but that under the Constitution, the power "is reserved, and of right appertains, solely and exclusively, to the respective States, each within its own territory." It was this decision which, more than any other cause perhaps, called for the passage of the present fugitive slave law, which the Democratic National Convention, by endorsing the Kentucky resolutions, has declared to be "void and of no force."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WHIG CONVENTION.  
Having witnessed the admirable arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention, we cheerfully add our testimony to that of all others whom we heard express an opinion on the subject, that the Whigs of Baltimore, and especially the Committee charged with the fitting up of the hall and providing regulations for the preservation of order, deserve the highest praise for the judgment, taste, liberality, and ability with which they have performed their important duties. The convenience of a popular assemblage of such magnitude, numbering with the spectators not less than five or six thousand persons, could not have been better provided for. We slightly abridge from the "Sun" a description of the Hall:

A platform has been constructed in the centre of the hall, on the western side of which an elevation, copied by the American flag, adorned with a portrait of HENRY CLAY, and otherwise embellished, is appropriated to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the Convention. From the base of this elevation the residue of the platform rises in regular gradations to the eastern side of the hall, and is furnished with one hundred and two settees, each of which is large enough, in ordinary weather, to hold six ordinary men; and as